



Electric Farming.

Although agricultural machinery originated in the United States and the American farmer used patent mowers, reapers and threshing machines long before their European contemporaries in the same field of labor had put aside scythe, rake and flail, the possibility of introducing electric power in farm work was first recognized in the Old World.

This has probably been due to the fact that the farmers of America, thrifty and far-seeing, recognizing the economy and reliability of the small oil engine, failed to perceive how any saving could be effected by generating electric current and distributing to its motors in outlying positions.

When, however, the mains from some large electric power company pass within reach of a farm or estate the conditions are much more favorable, and this state of things must already exist in a measure which will be largely extended in the future. Current German newspapers contain an interesting account of the application of electricity to a group of farms in Saxony. The electric current is brought from an adjacent town by overhead wires carried on wooden poles. Two receiving stations are arranged, from which the electricity is distributed to the farm buildings and to convenient positions in the fields for the purpose of driving threshing and other machinery.

Sixteen fixed electric motors are installed for chaff and root cutting, oat crushing, pumping and for operating machinery used in the manufacture of potato spirit. In addition to this power equipment, six portable motors are provided, which may be used for driving pumps, circular saws, threshing machinery, and so forth, at any point where their services are required. The houses and buildings on the farms are all lit by electricity, 9 arc lamps and about 1,000 glow lamps being used for the purpose.

It must be pointed out, however, that this example could only be followed in the United States on a very large estate or a group of adjacent farms; and it is doubtful whether such a scheme could be made a commercial success for the operation of farming machinery pure and simple. It would appear that wood sawing, pumping and other operations requiring power must be limited if the results are to compare favorably with those at present obtained by the use of oil or steam engines. But the Saxon experiment is full of interest, and displays a curiously progressive spirit in a country where farm fences are almost unknown, and shepherds and cowboys are still living amid picturesque realities.

Learned by Hard Knocks.

A peculiarity of clover is that we may take off a crop and leave the land richer than it was before.

A proper rotation and wise tillage will do much to keep the soil supplied with available fertility.

Without stock there can be no complete utilization of the farm products. With stock there can be no waste products.

Clover and grasses retain moisture in the soil, render it porous and favor nitrification while living with vegetable matter.

More hay and less grain makes the farm easier to handle and in the end gives it quite as much profit.

So long as the horse market is not fully supplied there is no gain in shipping away.

Better methods, better stock and better tools have doubled the productions of more than one farm.

As a rule the offspring of immature and pampered animals are predisposed to disease.

There is often more profit in growing little things and in fine products, in proportion, than in the great staples.

Oats contain largely the mineral properties requisite to form and grow bone and the protein that makes muscle and other tissues.

Quality of Grass Seed.

The Maine law regulating the sale of agricultural seeds requires that grass seed shall be sold under a guarantee as to purity. Bulletin 138 of the Maine agricultural experiment station, which, doubtless, many of your readers have received, gives analysis of the seeds which were collected by the inspector and those sent to the experiment station by correspondence in 1906. The dealers are very generally conforming to the law and the purity of most seeds is now guaranteed. The question naturally arises in the mind of a farmer, should a seed be strictly pure, and, if not, how nearly pure should it be?

The purity of seeds varies greatly with their kind. It is possible to grow timothy seed so clean that it shall car-

ry practically no foreign weed seeds. It is not as easy to grow any of the other grasses or clovers so clean. There is no need for the sower to ever buy timothy seed that is much less than 99.5 per cent pure. Samples have been examined by the station the present year which contained not a single foreign harmful seed.

The best red clover seed will frequently carry as much as 1 per cent of foreign matter, although these impurities are usually comparatively harmless. It is, however, poor policy for the sower to buy a red-clover seed that is less than 98 per cent pure. The best grades of alsike clover will run about 98.5 per cent pure on the average. It is doubtful if the purchaser should buy an alsike whose purity is less than 97.5 per cent.

Redtop is the most difficult seed of all. It will, of course, contain more or less chaff. It is difficult to grow redtop free from timothy, and the seed cleaners find it difficult to separate timothy seed from redtop after it has once been introduced. Samples of redtop carrying as high as 12 or even 15 per cent of timothy are not unusual. If one could be sure that the impurities were harmless like chaff and timothy it might be safe to buy a redtop even as low as 85 per cent pure. Unless one is assured of the character of the impurities, it is unwise to buy a redtop less than 95 per cent pure.

Double-Edged Saw.

To make one saw take the place of two, and at the same time preserve its durability, is the recent invention of an Indiana man. Every carpenter includes two saws in his kit—one for cross-cut and one for cutting with the grain. He can now dispense with one saw, as it is possible to put the two blades having different teeth on the one saw, as shown in the illustration.

The smooth top edge always seen on saws is changed to a cutting edge, similar to the regular cutting edge, the saw thus having teeth on the two longitudinal opposite edges. The handle is hinged to the blade instead of being rigid and can be reversed as it becomes necessary to use either blade. This saw is also an economical saw, as it saves the expense of purchasing two saws.

News and Farm Notes.

The profitable line of production is to maintain good health with early maturity.

More than half a million emigrants from Russia have passed into Siberia the past year to engage in wheat raising.

A farmer near McEwan, Tenn., is displaying an ear of corn twelve inches long, weighing three pounds and containing 1,386 grains.

A grain farm at Murray, Iowa, shipped twenty-seven carloads of timothy seed last fall, for which the farmers received from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel.

A Kansas man claims to have invented a fence-weaving machine, run by a two-horse power gasoline engine, which will weave and set a mile of fence a day.

The United States produced 14,000,000 bushels of rice last year on a half million acres. The culture of rice is gradually creeping north and some very good grain is reported in Arkansas.

Holland has set engineers to work to pump the water out of the famous Zuider Zee and turn it into dry land. When this work is accomplished there will rise where 4,000 fishermen now sink their nets farms and homes for 50,000 Hollanders.

Charles W. Trock of Ridgeway, Ohio, a 7-year-old lad, while wandering in the fields sat down on a little hummock which contained a bumblebee's nest. Within a moment he was so badly stung that his body swelled to twice its size and death soon followed.

Enterprising men will make an experiment of raising thornless cactus on a commercial scale in Riverside county, California. This cactus is the kind that has had its thorns bred off by Luther Burbank and is said to be extremely valuable as stock food.

A Washington dispatch says a genius has invented a dope which when used as paint for farm machinery will prevent rust and decay. This might be good news for those farmers who use the fence corners as storehouses for their farm machinery, but the probability is they are too lazy to apply the dope.

R. W. Crouse, a graduate of Iowa agricultural college, has been appointed State lecturer on animal husbandry for Virginia. Another Iowa boy has gone to the Massachusetts agricultural college as assistant in animal husbandry. The demand for college graduates in the high class agricultural lines at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year is larger than the supply.

SLAVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

House in Which They Were Sold
Halle of Town of Hanover.

A relic of slavery days in New England in the middle of the eighteenth century, the old Tilden house on Winter street, West Hanover, the only house in that town where slaves were kept for market, is now being demolished, says the Boston Herald.

The house is one of the best known landmarks in Plymouth County and has stood for nearly 200 years. It was used as a tavern in its early days and later for a residence. Of recent years it has been abandoned to the elements and has rapidly fallen into decay.

No one knows the exact date of the building of the house, but historians agree that it was long before the incorporation of the town of Hanover in 1727.

Jedediah Dwelley, of North Hanover, who has spent much time in gathering facts concerning the early history of the town, says: "While there was more or less buying and selling of slaves (as in the middle of the eighteenth century nearly all the wealthy families owned one or more) this probably was the only place where the traffic was carried on for revenue. I have seen two bills of slaves sold from this house. One was from Job Tilden to a Mr. Bailey, of Scituate, a negro child named Morrow, 9 years of age, of good bodily health and a kind disposition."

One of Mr. Tilden's slaves named Cuffee served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and according to an old pay roll he was stationed at Hull, March 1, 1777. He was with Col. Bailey and died at Valley Forge. He was known as Cuffee Tilden and was so inscribed on the printed rolls. The books of the First Congregational Church of Hanover record the marriage by the Rev. Benjamin Bass on Feb. 8, 1751, of Jack and Biliash, servants owned by Job Tilden, and also the death of a negro boy owned by Job Tilden, Feb. 12, 1760.

There are many other brief records of slaves kept in different families in Hanover.



Blood Poisoning.

By the term blood poisoning is meant the presence in the blood of the germs of putrefaction or suppuration, or of the poisonous products of these germs. It is necessary to define the expression at the beginning, for strictly speaking every form of poisoning, including alcoholic intoxication, is blood poisoning.

There are three distinct forms of blood poisoning. In one the germs of putrefaction are circulating in the blood and manufacturing their poison, upon which the symptoms of the disease depend; in the second the blood contained germs are those which cause putrefaction, and they also manufacture a poison which produces the disease; in the third form the bacteria, either of putrefaction or of suppuration, are not in the blood but on the surface of the body, and the symptoms are due to the absorption of the poison elaborated by them.

The toxin, as this bacteria-produced poison is called, is in this last instance imported, while in the first two cases mentioned it is, as it were, of domestic manufacture—therefore obtained more easily and in greater quantity.

These three forms are called in medical language, septemia, pyemia and septicemia, respectively, meaning septic germs in the blood, pus in the blood, and the products of putrefaction in the blood.

The pyemic form is characterized by irregular chills, fever and sweating, and the formation of abscesses in various parts of the body. It is very commonly fatal. Septemia resembles pyemia in its symptoms, except that the fever is more continuous, not being interrupted by chills as it is in pyemia, and there is no formation of abscesses. The septic form of septemia are almost always fatal, but the disease occurs often in milder type, in which the chief symptoms are high fever, headache, and depression of the vital forces.

Septemia resembles septemia in its symptoms, as it naturally should, since both these forms of blood poisoning are caused by the same poison, in one case formed outside of the body and absorbed by the tissues, in the other produced by the bacteria in the blood and tissues. Septemia may terminate fatally, but it yields more readily to treatment. This consists in antiseptic treatment of the wound, opening it up to the air, cutting away the festering parts, cleansing the surface thoroughly, and treating it with antiseptics.

Here is a stereotyped remark you hear frequently from croakers: "Did you ever see so much sickness?"

Spring Medicine

The best is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best because it does the most good.

While it makes the blood pure, fresh and lively, it tones the stomach to better digestion, creates an appetite, stimulates the kidneys and liver, gives new brain, nerve and digestive strength.

An unequaled list of cures—40,366 testimonials in two years—proves its merit.

Sarsaparilla—For those who prefer medicine in tablet form, Hood's Sarsaparilla is now put up in the small liquid form. Sarsaparilla has identical the same purgative properties as the liquid form, besides accuracy of dose, convenience, economy,—there being no loss by evaporation, breakage, or leakage. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, age, or package. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. J. P. Case, 50 Gould Street, Boston, Mass., says: "In 23 years experience I have known Hood's Sarsaparilla to fail in every scurvy, eczema, skin, has on equal as a purgative to say this."

There is Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is **Laxative Bromo Quinine**

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c

E. J. Brown

Out of the Dim Past.

Alexander the Great had just subdued Bucephalus.

"Anybody can bust a broncho," he said, "but it takes a man to put the saddle on a big four-legged devil like this one."

Being shrewd, politic fellows, the cowboys of that age allowed the impression to go out that they were afraid to try to ride the savage beast, and the subsequent historians hastened to confirm that impression.

Not a Cheerful Brand.

"Haven't you any milk that is more cheerful than this?" queried the new boarder as he poured some of the liquid into his coffee.

"Why, what do you mean by that?" queried the landlady.

"Oh, nothing," rejoined the n. b.; "only this milk seems to have the blues."

An English newspaper had this death notice the other day: "At Stratford-on-Avon, age seventy-five, William Shakspere. At rest."

Taking in the toll.

The automobile was going fifty miles an hour.

"We are now passing through a beautiful part of the country," shouted the chauffeur in the front seat.

The tourist swallowed another pill of grit and dust.

"If I'm" he ejaculated between coughs, "it seems as though the scenery is passing through me."

Getting It All In.

The prosecuting witness in the drug suit against the city was giving his testimony.

"Now, then, Mr. Riecken," said the lawyer, "you will please tell the jury where you were injured."

"On my knee, in my feelings, and right in front of the city hall," rapidly answered the witness, fearing an objection from the part of the other attorney.—Chicago Tribune.

The Salvation Army is established in fifty-two countries and colonies, and preaches the gospel in thirty-one languages.

S.S.S. CURES SKIN DISEASES

There is an evaporation from the body going on continually, day and night, through the pores and glands of the skin. This is nature's way of maintaining the proper temperature of our systems and preserving the softness and flexibility of the skin, and so long as the blood is free from impurities no trouble will result. When, however, the blood from any cause becomes infected with humors and acids, these too must be expelled, coming in contact with the delicate fibres and tissues with which the skin is so abundantly supplied they produce irritation and inflammation, and the effect is shown by Eczema, Acne, Tetter, and skin affections of various kinds. These impurities and humors get into the blood through a deranged or inactive condition of the system, the members whose duty it is to carry off the waste and refuse matter of the body fail to properly perform their work, and this impure, fermenting matter is left in the system to be absorbed by the blood. The skin is not only affected by poisons generated within the system, but poisons from without, such as Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, Nettle Rash, etc., enter through the open pores and glands, and so thoroughly do they become rooted in the blood that they are ever present, or return at certain seasons of each year to torment the sufferer. Salves, washes, lotions, etc., cannot cure skin diseases. True, such treatment relieves some of the itching and discomfort, and aids in keeping the skin clean, but it does not reach the real cause, and at best can be only palliating and soothing. A thorough cleansing of the blood is the only certain cure for skin diseases. S.S.S. is a gentle acting, safe blood purifier, made entirely of vegetable ingredients of the forest and field, is the proper treatment. S.S.S. goes down into the circulation, and neutralizes the acids and humors, thoroughly cleansing and purifying the blood, and curing skin affections of every kind. It supplies to the blood the fresh, nutritive qualities necessary to sustain the skin and all other parts of the body, and rids the blood of any and all poisons. S.S.S. cures Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Poison Oak and Ivy, Nettle Rash, and all other skin troubles, and cures them permanently by removing every trace of the cause from the blood. Special book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired furnished free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

20 YEARS IN PORTLAND DOING WORK FOR THE BEST PEOPLE

Is positive proof of the reliability and confidence our patients have in us. Specialists always in attendance. Suffering prompt and courteous attention. Lady attendants always present. Reliable Painless Dentists.—Our reputation for reliability and thoroughness is well established. Cleanliness, Good Work and Quick Service. "AND IT DIDN'T HURT A BIT" Painless Extraction, 50 cents. Extraction Free when plates or bridges are ordered. Plates \$1 and up. Best Plate Work.—Perhaps your teeth have become so loose that it is impossible to firmly set a bridge. Then the old stumps are removed without causing you the slightest pain, and a plate is fitted. If the plate fits perfectly it will look well and perform its work of maintaining your food satisfactorily. With my 20 years' experience in this work will guarantee satisfaction in every case. Crown and Bridge Work.—It's a shame to spoil your personal appearance and ruin your digestion from the lack of teeth to properly masticate your food, when a bridge can be supplied that will cause no discomfort whatever, will chew your food properly and thoroughly, while your looks are improved beyond description. A hollow tooth that is now causing you trouble, is removed so that it is saved for probably a lifetime. To secure the best results you must seek the highest grade of skill. Examination free and invited. When desired you can have T. P. Wise in my personal office. Our force is so organized that we can do your entire Crown, Bridge and Plate Work in a day if necessary.

NO PLATES REQUIRED

W. A. WISE PAINLESS DENTIST
FALLING BUILDING, THIRD AND WASHINGTON, PORTLAND, OREGON